

## SHERMAN.

## Suspension of Hostilities Agreed Upon Between Sherman and Johnston.

## An Agreement for a Basis of Peace Entered into Between Them.

## The Terms Disapproved of by President Johnson and His Cabinet.

## Gen. Sherman Ordered to Resume Hostilities.

## General Grant Gone to North Carolina to Direct Operations Against Johnston.

## Jeff Davis Escapes During the Armistice.

## He Flies to Texas and Mexico with All His Plunder.

## Official Bulletin from Secretary Stanton.

Secy. Stanton to Major General Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1865.

Major General JOHN A. DIX, New York.

Yesterday evening a bearer of despatches arrived from General Sherman.

An agreement for a suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 18th instant by General Sherman with the rebel General Johnston. The rebel General Breckinridge was present at the conference.

A cabinet meeting was held at eight o'clock in the evening, at which the action of General Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by General Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet.

General Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was passed by Mr. Lincoln himself, at the Capitol, on the night of the 3d of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

On the night of the 3d of March, while President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from General Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that General Lee had requested an interview or conference to make an arrangement for terms of peace.

The letter of General Lee was published in a letter of Davis to the rebel Congress.

General Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who, after pondering a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed and signed by the Secretary of War, and telegraphed to General Grant:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865—12 P. M.

Lieutenant General GRANT:

The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to military conferences or conventions. Reiterate to you that you are to the utmost your military advantage.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

The orders of General Sherman to General Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A despatch received by this Department from Richmond says:

"It is stated here by respectable parties that the amount of specie taken South by Jefferson Davis and his partisans is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations. They hope, it is said, to make terms with General Sherman, or some other Southern commander, by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including this gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end."

After the Cabinet meeting last night General Grant started for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

The report that Johnston had surrendered his army's armaments. The facts, as they are understood here, are, that General Sherman met Johnston at Chapel Hill, in North Carolina, to discuss the terms of surrender. General Sherman offered to Johnston and his army the same terms as those granted to General Lee. To this Johnston demurred, but offered to surrender his army upon those terms if it was agreed to restore him and his officers and soldiers to their civil rights as they existed before the outbreak of the rebellion.

Of course General Sherman had not the power to agree to this; but he arranged an armistice until he could refer the proposition to Washington.

Upon the reception of this news a Cabinet meeting was held last night, and shortly afterwards General Grant left the city, it is supposed, for General Sherman's headquarters.

The fact that the rebel force still under arms should demand better terms than those accorded to General Lee would seem to indicate that they had something more to bolster up their failing cause than their numerical strength and the material resources of the confederacy. Their impudence surprises and the suspicion that they had previous knowledge of a conspiracy against the President and members of the Cabinet, the result of which, if successful, would weaken the hands of the North in the stability of our government that they might obtain advantages in the final settlement.

Memorandum of Agreement Between General Sherman and General Johnston.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between General Johnston and Sherman, the memorandum of basis of what was agreed upon between these two generals and the results is as follows:

MEMORANDUM.

Memorandum of basis of agreement made this night between

## MOBILE.

Secretary Stanton to General Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1865.

Major General JOHN A. DIX, New York.

In a despatch dated Mobile, Ala. October P. M., April 14th, Major General Canby reports as follows:

We find in Mobile and its defenses on the west side of the bay over 150 guns and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about one thousand prisoners. Inventories are now being taken, and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as they are completed. The quantity of cotton will probably reach three thousand bales, and there is a large amount of provisions and forage, &c.

Major General Hancock reports that nearly all of Mosby's command have surrendered, including nearly or quite all of the officers, except Mosby himself. Some of Mosby's own men are hunting for a reward of two thousand dollars, offered for him by General Hancock, who has been directed to establish his headquarters at Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

The Press Despatch.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18, 1865.

via Cairo, April 18, 1865.

The Times contains the following in relation to the surrender of Mobile:

General Canby established his headquarters in the Custom House. General Granger commands the Department. General Venable commands the post.

No cotton or things were burned, because it was said that General Granger would burn the city if the cotton was burned.

It is estimated that from twenty to thirty thousand bales of cotton have been captured in the city. Large quantities of pitch have also been secured.

The city is quiet and orderly. Many citizens are anxious to take the oath of allegiance, glad to be released from rebel rule.

Deserters are arriving in large numbers. The Post Office will be immediately opened.

The wharves and docks are in fine order. The Mayor of Mobile formally surrendered the city about three o'clock on the 12th instant, tendering the services of the pilots to bring the fleet safely up to the city.

General Granger met a most enthusiastic reception upon entering the city. He remarked he had never met so warm a reception in any place before.

Three hundred guns, in good condition, and a large amount of ammunition were captured.

Twelve hundred prisoners, sick and stragglers, were found in the city, including two hundred and fifty officers. All were sent to Ship Island.

The contents of the rebel commissary department were turned over to the poor of Mobile.

Thirty-eight hundred prisoners were captured in the Spanish Fort.

Several rebel gunboats were also captured.

The Mobile papers have been suspended. Gen. Granger authorized E. O. Hinde, correspondent of the New Orleans Times, to issue a daily paper, and he has commenced publishing the Mobile Daily News.

General Canby, General Grant's staff, arrived last evening from Mobile, and goes North with despatches for the latter.

The receipts of cotton and sugar are light, and there are no buyers.

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. Henry Bauchard will lecture on the subject of the nation's debt to Abraham Lincoln, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Moore place and Clark street, Brooklyn, this evening.

Professor Mattison will preach in Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, at half past ten in the morning and half past seven in the evening. Evening subject: "The Assassination of the late President."

The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., will preach in the Madison avenue Baptist church, corner of Third street, this afternoon, at half past three o'clock. Subject: "The Influence of President Lincoln's Assassination on the Future of the Nation."

At the North Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth avenue and Third street, there will be preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Thomas Street, at half past ten in the morning and half past seven in the evening. Subject for the evening: "The Murder of President Lincoln."

At the Christian Chapel, West Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue, services will be held at half past ten A. M. and half past seven P. M. Preaching by the minister, Urban C. Brewer. Subject for the morning: "The Women at the Cross." For the evening: "Forgive them, for they know not what they do."

At the Church of the Puritans, preaching by the Rev. Dr. Cheever morning and evening. In the evening the subject of discourse will be: "The Plea of Treason for Impunity, and of God for Justice." Services commence at half past seven o'clock.

At the United Methodist church, corner of Broadway and Third street, the Rev. J. H. Russell will preach at half past seven o'clock. Subject: "The Martyr President." At the Central Presbyterian church, Broadway street, two blocks east of Broadway, by the pastor, the Rev. Jas. H. Bush. Preaching at half past seven o'clock P. M., by the Rev. Dr. Thompson.

John W. Edwards speaks at Hope Chapel, 723 Broadway, at half past seven o'clock. Subject: "Abraham Lincoln." Rev. Mr. Willis speaks at half past ten o'clock. Subject: "Meditation or Meditation." Conference at three o'clock. Subject: "Wherein does Modern Spiritualism elucidate Scripture and correct Theology?"

Rev. J. C. Dutcher, pastor, will preach in the Market street church this day. Services at half past ten A. M. and half past seven P. M. In the evening, by special request, he will repeat the sermon delivered by him on Wednesday last on the death of the President.

Rev. B. Peters, of Hartford, Conn., former pastor, will preach at the United Methodist church, Broadway street, morning and evening. In the evening he will give a discourse to young men on the recent assassination of our beloved President.

Services evening services will be held at the Church of the Holy Innocents, West Thirty-seventh street, near Broadway, at half past seven o'clock. Subject of sermon: "Treason."

At the Methodist Protestant church, Attorney street, preaching this morning at half past ten o'clock after noon at three, and evening, at half past seven o'clock, by Rev. J. H. Russell. Subject: "The Martyr President." At the Baptist church, corner of Lexington avenue and Third street, at half past ten A. M. and at half past seven P. M.

At the Canal street Presbyterian church, in Greene street, near Canal, the Rev. B. L. Kieple will preach at half past ten o'clock A. M. and at half past three P. M. Sabbath school at nine and two o'clock.

At the French Church du St. Esprit, Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, divine services will be held in the morning at half past ten o'clock and in the evening at half past three, by the Rev. Fr. Veron, rector.

At the English Lutheran church of St. James, Fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, the Rev. E. Greenwald, D. D., of Easton, Pa., will preach at half past ten A. M. and at half past seven P. M.

At the Church of the Resurrection (Episcopal), Thirty-fifth street, a few doors east of Sixth street, the rector, the Rev. Edward O. Plagg, will preach at half past ten A. M. and half past seven P. M.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison avenue, corner of East Forty-second street, divine services will be held at half past ten A. M. and half past seven P. M. The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., rector, will preach at both services.

The Rev. A. Battles, of Bangor, Me., will supply the desk of the Blocker street Universalist church, corner of Downing street, to-day. Services commence at half past ten o'clock A. M. and half past seven o'clock P. M. By invitation of Governor Fenton, the Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D. D., will preach to the soldiers at the New York State Soldiers' depot, 50 and 52 Howard street, near Broadway, this afternoon, at half past three o'clock.

THE HOLY FATHER IN CANADA. By late foreign advices we learn that the Pope is reported in high Catholic circles abroad that the Pope will come to America, and make Montreal his future residence. Late writers in that city have found their way into the English newspapers expressing a similar belief with the additional statement that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal is now in Rome, and is in some way connected with the movement.

REQUESTS OF THE HON. JAMES GORDON. The Hon. James Gordon, recently deceased in Canada, bequeathed sixteen hundred pounds to various religious and charitable societies, in the provision of which he expressed a warm interest while living.

## THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

## Important Speech of President Johnson.

## His Reply to the Indiana Delegation.

## Treason the Highest Crime Known in Law.

## The President Opposed Equally to Dissolution and Consolidation.

Secy. Stanton to General Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1865.

Our Special Despatch.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1865.

The delegation from Ohio having retired, the Indiana delegation, led by Governor Morton, was called in.

Governor Morton, in a speech of some length, greeted Mr. Johnson as President of the United States, and assured him of their full confidence and support. He referred appropriately to the inhuman murder of President Lincoln, and to the confidence and affection with which he had inspired the people of the United States. He also referred appropriately to the approaching end of the rebellion and the duties imposed upon the President and the people, and the moral and legal responsibility of those who are guilty of the crime of treason. He said: "As the crime of treason is individual in its character, so must be its punishment. Rebels have the power to forfeit their own personal rights, civil and political; but they have no power, directly or indirectly, to destroy the destruction of a State. He then referred to the status of States in rebellion, and discussed the powers and mode of reconstructing State governments."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President then stepped a little forward, and began by stating that he did not desire to make any exposition of his future policy more than he had already made, but that it was clearly to be derived from the history of his life, adding that he might adopt the Governor's sentiments and address them to him as his own, and then added: "But in entering upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon me by the sad occurrence of the assassination of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and, as you are aware, in surrounding circumstances which are peculiarly embarrassing and responsible, I doubt whether you are aware how much I appreciate encouragement and confidence from my fellow citizens of Indiana."

The most courageous individual, the most determined, might justly shrink from entering upon the discharge of that which he before me. But I was a coward, and I tried, to receive the countenance and encouragement from my fellow citizens of Indiana."

I have from you, and from various other parts of the country, would make me a courageous and determined man. I mean in the proper sense of the term; for there is as much in moral courage, and the firm, calm discharge of duty as in physical courage. But in entering upon the duties imposed upon me by this calamity I require not only courage, but determined will; and I assure you that on this occasion your encouragement is peculiarly acceptable to me. In reference to what my administration will be while I occupy my present position I must refer you to the past. You may look back to it as evidence of what my course will be. And in reference to this diabolical and fiendish rebellion, sprung upon the country, all I have to do is to ask you also to go back and take my course in the past, and from that determine what my future will be. Mine has been one straightforward and unswerving course, and I see no reason now why I should depart from it. As to making a declaration, or manifesto, or message, or what you may please to call it, my part is a better forethought of my future course than any statement on paper that might be made. Who, four years ago, looking down the stream of time, could have delineated that which has transpired since then? Had any one done so, and presented it, he would have been looked upon as insane; or it would have been thought a fable fabulous as the stories of the Arabian Nights—as the wonders of the Lamp of Aladdin—and would have been about as readily believed. If we knew so little four years ago of what has passed since then, we know as little what events will arise in the next four years. But as these events arise I shall be controlled in the disposition of them by those rules and principles by which I have been guided heretofore. Had it not been for extraordinary efforts, in part owing to the machinery of the State, you would have had rebellion as rampant in Indiana as we had it in Tennessee. Treason is none the less treason whether it be in a free State or in a slave State; but if there could be any difference in such a crime, he who commits treason in a free State is a greater traitor than he who commits it in a slave State. There might be some little excuse for a man who based his treason on his possession of slave property; but the traitor in a free State has no excuse, but simply to be a traitor. (Applause.) Do not, however, understand me to mean by this that any man should be excused from the penalties and punishments of the crime of treason. The time has passed when the American people should understand what crime is, and that it should be punished, and its penalties enforced and its crimes punished. We say, in our statutes and courts, that burglary is a crime, that murder is a crime, that arson is a crime, and that treason is a crime; and the constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States say that treason shall consist in levying war against them, and giving their enemies aid and comfort. I have just marked that burglary is a crime and has its penalties, that murder is a crime and has its penalties, and so on through the long catalogue of crime. To illustrate by a sad event, which is before the minds of all, and which has draped this land in mourning, who is there here who would say if the person who has stricken from our midst one beloved and revered by all, and passed him from time to eternity—to that barren waste no traveler returns—who, I repeat, who here would say that the assassin, if taken, should not suffer the penalties of his crime? Then, if you take the life of one individual for the murder of another, and believe that his property should be confiscated, what should be done with one who is guilty of treason? What should be done with him or them who have attempted the life of a nation composed of thirty millions of people? We were living at a time when the public mind had almost become oblivious of what treason is. The time has arrived, my countrymen, when the American people should be educated and taught what crime is, and that treason is a crime, and the highest crime known to the law and the constitution. Yes, treason against a State, treason against all the States—treason against the government of the United States—is the highest crime that can be committed, and those engaged in it should suffer all its penalties. I know it is very easy to get up sympathy and sentiment while human blood is about to be shed; but sometimes its effect and practical operations produce misery and woe to the mass of mankind. Sometimes an individual whom the law has overtaken, and on whom its penalties are about to be imposed, will appeal and plead with the Executive for the exercise of clemency, but before its exercise he ought to ascertain what a mercy and what is not mercy. It is a very important question, and one which deserves the consideration of those who moralize upon crime and the morals of a nation—whether, in some cases, action should not be suspended here and transferred to him who controls all. There, if innocence has been invaded, if wrong has been done, the Controller and Giver of All Good—one of whose attributes is mercy—will set it right. It is not promising anything that I have not heretofore said to say that traitors must be made odious, that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished. (Applause.) They must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed. If not, they will still maintain an ascendancy, and may again become numerous and powerful; for, in the words of a former Senator of the United States, "When traitors become numerous enough, treason becomes respectable." And I say that, after making treason odious, every Union man and the government should be encouraged to do the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country. (Applause.) But do not understand me as saying that I am a spirit of anger, for, if I understand my own heart, the regret in this case. And while I say that, the President

of the law, in a stern and inflexible manner, should be executed upon conscious, intelligent and influential traitors—the leaders, who have deceived thousands upon thousands of laboring men who have been drawn into this rebellion; and while I say so to the leaders punishment, I also say leniency, conciliation and amnesty to the thousands whom they have misled and deceived. And in reference to this, as I remarked, I might have adopted your speech as my own. As my honorable friend knows, I long since took the ground that this government was not upon a great mission from the nations of the earth—that it was a great work to be performed, and that in starting it it was marked in perpetuity. Look back for one single moment to the articles of confederation, and then come down to 1787, when the constitution was formed, and you do find "That we, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect government," &c. Provision is made for the admission of new States to be added to old ones embraced within the Union. Now turn to the constitution. We find that amendments may be made by a recommendation of two-thirds of the members of Congress, if ratified by three-fourths of the States. Provision is made for the admission of new States; no provision is made for the secession of old ones. The instrument was made to be good in perpetuity, and you can take hold of it, not to break up the government, but to go on perfecting it more and more as it runs down the stream of time. We find the government composed of integral parts. An individual forms a State, and a State itself is an integral part, and the various States form the Union, which is itself an integral part, all making up the government of the United States. Now we come to the point of my argument so far as concerns the perpetuity of the government. We have seen that the government is composed of parts, each essential to the whole, and the whole essential to each part. Now, if an individual part of a State declares war against the whole, in violation of the constitution, he, as a citizen, has violated the law, and is responsible for the act as an individual. There may be more than one individual. It may go on till they become parts of States—the rebellion may go on increasing in numbers till State machinery is overturned, and the country becomes like a mass of molten metal, paralyzed on one side. But we find in the constitution a great provision. It provides that the United States—that is, the great integer—shall guarantee to each State (the integers composing the whole) in this Union a republican form of government. Yes, if rebellion has been rampant, and set aside the machinery of a State for a time, then stands the great law to remove the paralysis and revitalize it, and put it on its feet again. When we come to understand our system of government, though it is complex, we see how beautiful one part acts in harmony with another. Then we see our government is to be a perpetuity, there being no provision for pulling it down, the Union being its vitalizing power, imparting life to the whole of the States that move around it like planets round the sun, receiving thence light and heat, and motion. Upon this idea of destroying States, my position has been heretofore well known, and I need no position to change it now; and I am glad to hear its reiteration on the present occasion. Some are satisfied with the idea that States are to be lost in territorial and other divisions—are to lose their character as States. But their life breath has been almost suspended, and it is a high constitutional obligation we have to secure each of these States in the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of government. A State may be in the government with a peculiar institution, and by the operation of rebellion lose that feature. But it was a State when it went into rebellion, and when it comes out without the institution it is still a State. (Great Applause.) I hold it as a solemn obligation in any one of these States where the rebel armies have been beaten of back or expelled, to care not how small the number of Union men, if enough to man the ship of State. I hold it, I say, a high duty to protect and secure to them a republican form of government. This is no new opinion. It is expressed in conformity with my understanding of the genius and theory of our government. Then, in adjusting and putting the government upon its legs, again, I think the progress of this work must pass into the hands of its friends. (Applause.) If a State is to be nursed until it again gets strength, it must be nursed by its friends, not smothered by its enemies. (Applause.) Now, permit me to remark that, while I have opposed dissolution and secession on the one hand, and on the other I am equally opposed to consolidation—or the concentration of power in the hands of a few. For this has been extorted from me by the remarks you have adopted; and, as I have already remarked, I might have adopted your speech as my own. I have detained you longer than I expected; but Governor Morton is responsible for that. I scarcely know how to express my feelings in view of the kindness you have manifested on this occasion. Perhaps I ought not to add what I am about to say; but human nature is human nature. Indiana first named me for the Vice Presidency, though it was unsolicited by me. Indeed, there is not a man can say that I ever approached him on the subject. My eyes were turned to my own State. If I could restore her the measure of my ambition was complete. I thank the State of Indiana for the confidence and regard she manifested towards me, which has resulted in what is now before you, placing me in the position I now occupy. In conclusion, I will repeat that the vigor of my youth has been spent in advocating these great principles as the foundation of our government, and therefore I have been by many denounced as a demagogue. I was striving to please the people. I am free to say to you that my highest ambition was to please the people; for I believed that when I pleased them I was pretty nearly right, and, being in the right, I did not care who assailed me. But I was going to say that I have always advocated the principle that government was made for man, not man for government—even as the Good Book says that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. So far as in me lies, those principles shall be carried out. And, in conclusion, I tender you my profound and sincere thanks for your respect and support in the performance of the arduous duties now devolving upon me.

More Visits to the President.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

Several hours were again occupied to-day in the reception by President Johnson of delegations, State and others. The first was a delegation from the Georgetown Union League. This was followed by the Vermont delegation, headed by the Governor. The crowd numbered about two hundred, of whom perhaps fifty were Vermonters. The rest had joined in the processions from all the States, just as stragglers do from an army. Speeches were made on both sides. That of Vermont was very neat, plain, polite, brief and beautiful, while the reply of the President was the same in sentiment uttered to the Indiana delegation yesterday.

Next came what purported to be a delegation of ladies employed in the Treasury Department. Not a word was said, but about one thousand ladies, of whom perhaps three or four hundred were employees of the Treasury Department, the rest being members and friends of the families of male employees, passed in review before the President, in at one door and out at the other, upon the pretense of paying their respects to the President, but really to see and be seen by him and the rest of those assembled. They were accompanied by Hon. S. M. Clark, of the Note Printing Bureau; Hon. S. P. Colby, Register of the Treasury; and the whole procession was marshaled by Hon. M. H. Field, Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The President took his position, briefly and without fear of assault or contradiction, in front of his room, near the door which he used for the entrance of women's hands entered.

The foremost of the damsels held in her hand a copy of a book, which she expected she would not only present to the President, but accompany it with a speech. The book was presented, but no speech was attempted. The President recognized them graciously, and with smiling countenance, and bowing as they passed, for a full half hour. Such a creditable array of beauty, health and intellect has seldom been seen displayed in any court of foreign lands; and it would have been most delightfully enjoyed had there not been some forty or fifty gentlemen, including Senators, Representatives in Congress and private gentlemen, waiting to see the President on matters of the gravest business importance, who were delayed in these passages, interesting only to the participants.

However, the President stood all this manfully and pleasantly; and then, when it was over, devoted himself industriously to business till nearly or quite four o'clock, making about seven hours of hard labor.

The delegation business is, it is understood, to be finished by to-morrow, on which occasion the President will give a reception to a delegation of loyal citizens of Massachusetts.

On Johnson will for some time himself a refuge, on account of his Union principles, by one fully sympathizing with and approving the

failings of those similarly situated. It will no doubt be a very interesting occasion, and one of more importance than most of the receptions which have thus far been held.

Senators Harris, Dixon, Stewart, of Nevada; McDougall, Wilson, of Louisiana; Norton, and Representative Farwell, of Massachusetts; and many others, were received in audience.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Confirmation of the Fire Commissioners Appointed by Governor Fenton.

ALBANY, April 22, 1865.

The Governor having recommended for Fire Commissioners of the city of New York the four gentlemen who were rejected as such by the Senate last week, the Senate held another executive session to-day, and after a warm discussion they were confirmed, all the republicans Senators voting in the affirmative except Mr. Andrews.

Narrow Escape of Governor Fenton, on the Harlem Road, from a Flying Stone—Arrest of the Perpetrator of the Act.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

ALBANY, April 21, 1865.

Permit me to call attention to the following statement of facts which occurred last evening:—I was a passenger in the four o'clock train of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, bound for Albany. Shortly after the locomotive took the cars, the conductor, J. W. Van Valkenburg, who was standing by my seat, saw a boy throw a stone through one of the windows of the adjacent car. He instantly stopped the train, and, with the assistance of others who also saw the act, arrested the boy and gave him in charge of a police officer. The stone came close to Governor Fenton, who was more fortunate than a lady was the day previous on the same train, for she was injured by a similar outrage, while the Governor escaped.

The prompt action of Mr. Van Valkenburg deserves commendation. He left us at Pawling station, having been directed by telegram to return to New York forthwith, that he might testify in court to the fact, and identify the young scoundrel who had exhibited his atrocious depravity.

It is to be hoped that the police court will so punish the boy as to make his sentence an example of sufficient force to deter others from imitating his wickedness. Respectfully,

W. R. RICHARDS.

22 William street, New York.

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A Point on Which All Physicians

Agree.—That of ten thousand physicians you cannot find one who will not say that "Lungs and Intestines are absolutely necessary in medical practice. And yet in twenty years' human history, there has been no instance of a person, because the lungs and intestines